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## WASHINGTON.

JAYNE BEFORE THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

THE EX-SPY CONFRONTED WITH COMMITTEES OF NEW-YORK AND BOSTON MERCHANTS-HE RE-TRACTS DEFAMATORY STATEMENTS AND DE-NOUNCES THE TRIBENE-EXCITEMENT IN THE COMMITTEE ROOM-JAYNE'S EXAMINATION TO BE CONTINUED-EFFORTS LOOKING TO THE REPEAL OF THE OBNOXIOUS LAWS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

WASHINGTON, March 3.-Eight hours in a sleeping car between New-York and Washington did not have a tendency to smooth the temper of ex-Treasury Agent Jayne, for he appeared before the Ways Means Committee to-day, in much the same state of mind as he showed yesterday when he was recounting the story of his wrongs in the office of a New-York Court. In his previous statement before the Ways and Means Committee he had spoken with some warmth of the manner in which, as he alleged, merchants had defrauded the Customs revenue, but to-day he lost all his cunning when confronted with the New-York and Boston Committees of merchants and business men, and used such language that be would have been compelled to leave the committee room had he not retracted it in a calmer moment.

I stand before you 'accused of wrong. These gentlemen come and ask you to listen to charges given under the impulse of public opinion; and shall I stand here accessed while my wife to-day is broken-hearted by these charges made by these infernal thieves and their repre-

Mr. Wood and other members of the Committee said they could not permit such remarks as those just uttered by Jayne, who was required to take his

There were 10 or 15 gentlemen besides the members of the Committee present, but the public was excluded and reporters were refused admittance. The first portion of the session was occupied by the Committee in a conversation as to preliminaries and the manner in which the investigation should be couducted. Mr. Jayne finally appeared and the business of the session was begun. It will be remembered that a fortnight ago the Committee held a meeting at which Jayne made a statement, showing books and pretending to be able to exhibit every case in which he had acted in the most unfavorable light for the merchants. The Committee then decided to hear the merchants' side of the story, and they were accordingly permitted to be present at the meeting

The statement of Jayne at the previous meeting was read to-day, and he continued his statement. His time to-day was principally occupied in reading from and denouncing the statements in THE TRIB-UNE. He spoke particularly of the case of Rufus Story of New-York, whom he accused of defrauding the Government in the importation of pepper. This was a case against which the ex-detective seemed to feel particular malice, owing to the fact probably that a statement of the dishonest manner in which Mr. Story had been treated had been printed, with about 50 other cases, in THE TRIBUNE. He expressed a desire to go over the whole number and "explain" them, but he was very quickly given to understand that he was not summoned for the purpose of abusing newspapers but to furnish information. He said he had never obtained books except by due process before the courts, which is about all he had to say of a definite character. His mind was dwelling on what he calls the attacks made upon him, and he denounced the merchants in the room as thieves and swindlers, and expressed the intention of living long enough to prove his

There was much excitement at the time, and fears were entertained that the ex-agent was losing his mind. He was in a white heat until called to order by Mr. Sheldon. At the suggestion of the latter, Mr. Javne will be heard to-morrow on the questions, First: Whether the present laws should not be so medified as to allow merchants to explain errors where no intention of defrauding the Revenue was shown: and Second: Whether the fees, moieties, forfeitures, expenses, and other penalties paid to officers are not so large as to be oppressive and unnecessarily severe, being at the same time cruel to the case of Phelps. Dodge & Co. It is shown that the less to the Government for failure to pay the required duties was only about \$1,600, whereas they were compelled to pay over a quarter of a million dellars, a large share of which was pecketed by Mr. Jayne and his companions.

The Committees now here are preparing a list of questions to be submitted to Jayne, the answering which will probably give him some annoyance. In his hot-blooded manner to-day he challenged the gentlemen present to bring a case before the Committee in which he did not act wholly within the law, and justly to the Government and the individual. This challenge the Committee have accepted, and the first case to be given to the Committes for consideration will be that of Phelps, Dodge & Co., and a dozen others are ready to follow. Mr. Dodge will himself take the stand, and present himself for examination as soon as Jayne gets over his anger enough for him to listen with patience to a

It is the intention of the Committee to stay here at least during the present week. They have asked for night sessions of the Committee in order to get along as fast as possible. Their ultimate object, of course, is the repeal or modification of the laws. Mr. Rice of Boston will speak before the Ways and Means Committee on behalf of the merchants of that city, while Henry D. Hyde will make the legal argument. Mr. Brainard and Mr. Eaton will speak for the New-York men on the law questione, and

recital of official robberies.

for the New-York men on the law questione, and Jackson S. Schultz will make an argument on behalf of the merchants. Others will speak if the Committee will hear them out. Those named have already been granted time for argument.

As to the possibility of repealing or amending the law, it is difficult to predict. The whole force of the Custom-houses throughout the country are, of course, opposed to any change, and they form a lobby that will be difficult to break, embracing, as they do special agents, collectors, surveyors, and naval officers, and all their dependents or employés. Besides, there are a considerable number of very prominent lawyers, one of special distinction and power being a member of the House, who receives very heavy fees in Custom-house cases arising from the laws. A consideration of still more significance against the possibility of repeal is, that the present system is a political machine of great power and usefulness to the Administration and the class of politicians who are in favor. There is every indication that Senator Conking will oppose any modification in the Senate, which means that Senator Cameron will also oppose it; and it is known that Gen. Butler is opposed to cutting down Custom-house or Sanborn fees and moieties.

As a convenient illustration of this, the fact will be recalled that more than two months age a bill passed the Senate during Mr. Conking's absence

As a convenient illustration of this, the fact will be recalled that more than two months ago a bill passed the Senate during Mr. Conking's absence prohibiting the seizure of whole packages of goods wherein only a portion were undervalued in the schedule. Under axisting laws, a whole case of goods may be seized providing it can be shown that one piece of silk or other goods or articles, whether by accident or intention, is entered in undervaluation. This bill went to the House, where it sleeps in the dusty pigeon-holes of somebody's desk. It is understood that Gen. Butler knows where the bill is, and why it is not reported for action. Collector Arthur and Navai Officer Laffin have been summoned, and are expected to morrow or the day following.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

THE DEBATE ON THE BILL TO REGULATE INTER-STATE COMMERCE BEGUN IN THE HOUSE-AN ABLE SPEECH BY MR. M'CRARY IN SUPPORT

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Washington, March 8.-The debate on the transortation question was opened in the House by Mr. McCrary of Iowa, the author of the bill reported from the Committee on Railways and Canals, and how pending. Mr. MeCrary's speech was a clear

and forcible argument in support of the constitutional power of Congress to regulate inter-State commerce on railways and of the neces sity for the immediate exercise of this power to protect the rights and interests of the people. His discussion of the constitutional question was particularly thorough and convincing. He cited recent Judicial decisions, including one by Justice Strong of the Supreme Court, in support of his position, that the power conferred upon Congress by the Constitution to regulate commerce between the States extends to that most important portion of commerce which is carried on by railroads. If such power did not reside in Congress, then he argued that the railroads were undependent of all control except as far as concerned their traffic within State lines, for a State could make no laws binding on a railroad outside of its own boundaries The vast inter-State traffic, and still more important traffic between the West and the seaboard, that crosses several States, must remain free from all regulation by law, unless Congress asserted its

power over it. When he came to the discussion of the necessity for action by Congress to prohibit extertionate charges by the railroad, Mr. McCrary did not give as comous a statement of facts as might have been wished, but those he mentioned were strikingly to the point. Among a few instances of discriminating freight charges, which he cited as examples, were the following:

The tariff on a certain class of freights from Roch ester, N. Y., to Hannibal, Mo., was \$1 per 100 pounds, while on the same class from Worcester, Mass., to the same place it is only 60 cents. On a certain Western road the charge on a car from one terminus to a point 100 miles from the other terminus was \$20 more than for the whole length of the road; that is, the company charged that amount extra for not hauling the car the last 100

Speaking of the tribute paid by the grain producers of the West to the railroad monopolists, he presented statistics to show that the amount received by the railways for transporting grain in 1873, from the Mississippi Valley to the seaboard, was \$85,000,000 in excess of double the cost of the transportation. Mr. McCrary did not believe that the opening of new water lines would afford complete relief. As to a railroad to the West built in whole or in part by the Government, that was a last resort : but, if undertaken, Congress would have to control the other roads, to force them to connect with it. He argued in favor of his bill as the simplest and surest measure of relief.

The bill creates a Commission, with power to fix freight and passenger tariffs, which are not, however, to be binding on railroads, but whenever disregarded will serve as prima facie evidence in judicial proceedings, to determine what are just and reasonable charges. The debate promises to last several days.

EX-GOV. HEBERT'S VIEWS ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE FORT ST. PHILIP CANAL-HE IS OPPOSED TO ARTIFICIAL JETTIES AT THE MOUTH OF THE

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, March 3 .- Ex-Gov. Hebert of Louisiana, once an engineer officer of the United States Army, made an argument to-day before the House Committee on Railways and Canals in favor of the construction of the Fort St. Philip Canal and in opposition to the proposed plan of improving the month of the Mississippi River by means of jetties. He said that an attempt had once been made to deepen the channel at the passes by the construction of jetties, but that it had completely failed, and the money expended for that purpose had been thrown away. The Mississippi River had been for thousands of years constructing natural jetties, which now extended from Baton Rouge to the Gulf, a distance of 230 miles. The building of artificial jetties would only re sult in removing the bar, which now obstructed navigation, but would not effect any permanent improvement. He thought that if money enough was expended in building artificial banks for the Mississippi River at its mouth, the passes would finally be removed, after several centuries, to somewhere near the coast of Yucatan. He did not think, therefore, that it would be wise for Congress to make a conthe merchant and injurious to the Government, as in | tract with Capt. Eads of St. Louis to improve naviway. Gov. Hebert believed the construction of the canal perfectly feasible, and thought this the only way to open permanently the great highway to commerce, but believed that the advantages to be derived from it would fully warrant its expenditure.

EXORRITANT CHARGES FOR PRINTING. ENORMOUS CHARGES BY THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER FOR DEPARTMENT WORK-HOW CON-GRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS ARE PRINTED AT A LOW

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, March 3 .- The First and Third Assistant Postmasters-General and other Post-Office officials were before the House Committee on Appropriations to-day, urging a further appropriation in order to enable that Department to have the necessary printing done during the current fiscal year, the amount allowed at the last session of Congress for that purpose, \$175,000, being already nearly exhausted. During their statements before the Committee some interesting facts in regard to the charges of the Government Printing Office were elicited. It appeared that previous to Jan. 1 no statement of the cost of printing and material was rendered the Post-Office Department with the articles furnished. Since then the records show that from 50 to 1,600 per cent more than would be charged by any ordinary job office is charged by the Public Printer. For printing on 10,000 envelopes the words, "Post-Office Depart ment, First Assistant Postmaster-General's Office official business," he rendered a bill at \$3 06 per 1,000; for furnishing 50 copies each of two postal treaties, not occupying more than 30 pages each, \$150 for each lot was charged, and the same amount for 50 copies of regulations under the postal convention with the North German Union, 29 pages. For furnishing circulars, letter size, the regular charge has been about \$6 per 1,000; \$138 was charged for slips for the railway mail service which a respectable printer offered to furnish for \$7 50. Ordinary ruling is charged for at from \$1 10 to \$1 20 per ream note, letter, and cap paper. Every article laid before the Committee seemed charged for in the same extravagant manner.

From the statements thus made it would appear that in order to arrive at the figures for printing done for Congress as set forth in the detailed report made to that body by the Congressional Printer, he charged for the printing of public documents much less than their actual cost; and in order to make up the deficiency added the difference to the cost of the work done for the various departments. The Congressional Printer and some of the principal em ployés of the office will appear before the Committee on Thursday, when he may be able to place the subject in a different light.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. A BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE REPEALING TH

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 3, 1874. An important bill, repealing the whole system of laws authorizing the preemption of the public lands was passed to-day, as reported to the House by the Committee. The preemption laws, according to Mr. Townsend, who reported the bill, have become the instrument of fraud and are prejudicial to the interests of the bona fide homestead settlers, and of little benefit to anybody but land specula tors. In reply to a request to admit an amendment reserving the whole of the public demain for homestead settlement. Mr. Townsend said that that

would not be wise because there were vast tracts of inner so poor that they never could be settled under the homestern laws, and could only be disposed of by sale in large traces at very low prices. To reserve such land for homesteads would be to keep it forever unoccupied and useless.

THE ARKANSAS JUDICIAL PRAUDS.

Having been successful in his efforts to prevent the House and the public from knowing how the Attorney-General has spent the contingent fund of his department, Gen. Butler is now, so it appears, trying to prevent an exposure of the frauds committed by the Federal Court in Western Arkansas. Yesterday, Mr. Sener, the Chairman of the new Committee on Expeditures in the Department of Justice, got a resolution through authorizing his Committee to send for persons and papers in the investigation of this Arkansas business, which was ordered by the House some time ago. To-day, Gen. Butler moved to reconsider the resolution, on the ground that his own Committee was looking into the matter. No vote was taken on his motion. When he calls it up Mr. Sener will try to have it beaten.

THE SYKES-SPENCER CONTESTED ELECTION CASE. The contested election case of Sykes against Spen cer, which has been considered by the Senate Com mittee on Privileges and Elections, was closed to-day Arguments were made by counsel on both sides, and nothing now remains but the preparation of the report of the Committee. It is conjectured that the majority of the Committee will report that Mr. Spencer is not entitled to the seat he now holds, but it is not believed that they will add a resolution awarding the seat to Mr. Sykes.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 3, 1874. The Court of Inquiry, in the case of Brig.-Gen. Oliver O. Howard, appointed under the recent act of Congress, held its first session to-day. There were present Gen master-General; Brig.-Gen. John Pope, and Col. Joseph J. Reynoids of the Third Cavairy. Major Asa Bird Gardner, Judge Advocate, and Brig.-Gen. Howard were also present. Major Gen. McDowell was absent on account of siekness. Without proceeding to business the court adjourned until March 10, at the request of the Judge Advocate.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions to-day agreed to a bill which provides that all pensions grante on account of diseases contracted in the United States service, or wounds in battle since March 4, 1861, which have been granted, or may hereafter be granted on application filed previous to Jap. 1, 1875, shall begin from the date of death or discharge. The bill also provides that, in case of application for pensions, if not filed prior to Jan. 1, 1875, the pension shall begin from date of filing the last evidence necessary to establish the same.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, replying to resolution of the Senate, says that during the last six months 259 lilicit distilleries have been suppressed, including 71 in Tennessee, 29 in Kentacky, 78 in North Carolina, 37 in Georgia, 8 in New-York, 3 in New-Jersey, 2 in Hilmols, 3 in Indiana, 12 in Virginia, 6 in West Virginia, and 6 in South Carolina. The capacity varied from 15 to 1,000 gailens; the daily average was 30

dent yesterday directed the Attorney-General to prepare the necessary papers to remit the fine and imprisonment of Messrs. Hall, Marsh and others, the Rochester Election Inspectors, who were tried and convicted in June, 1873, of registering Miss Susan B. Anthony's and other women's names, and receiving their votes. The House Judiciary Committee at a meeting to-day

considered the Senate amendments to the Bankruptey bill, and after some discussion they decided to recom-mend non-concurrence and ask a Committee of Confer-ence. It is believed that in this way the bill may be perfected satisfactorily to both Houses.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION. APPREHENSIONS IN REGARD TO THE SAFETY OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 3-Midnight. No news from the Gold Coast of a later date han Gen. Wolseley's dispatch has been received. In he absence of further advices all kinds of rumors are in ney have occurred to the expeditionary force on its march back to the Coast. The anxiety in the War Office s such that Mr. Gathorne Hardy stays there until a late hour and clerks remain on duty all night. A steamer from Cape Coast Castle with dispatches was due at Lisben on the 28th of February. It is possible she may not have intended to stop at Lisbon, and is coming to England direct; but such a course would be contrary

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

MOTION TO DEPRIVE THE GOVERNOR OF ALSACE OF THE POWER TO DECLARE A STATE OF SIEGE RE-

BERLIN, Tuesday, March 3, 1874. In the Reichstag a motion has been under iscussion to deprive the Governor of Alsace of the power to declare a state of siege. Prince Bismarck made a strong speech to-day against the motion. He declared he never expected Alsace would greet our institutions with applause. Alsace shared the responsibility of the war. The motion was rejected by a vote of 138 Yeas to 196 Nays.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

STEADY BOMBARDMENT OF BILBAO BY THE CARLISTS. LONDON, Tuesday, March, 3, 1874. A dispatch dated to-day from St. Jean de Luz, a French town 11 miles south-west of Bayonne, says the Carlists have kept up a steady bombardment of Bilbao the last six days.

THE LATE RAILWAY DISASTER IN CANADA London, Ont., March, 3 .- J. H. Breathwick, one of the victims of the late railway disaster, died today. Mr. Robinson of Watford, Miss Lawrence of Petrolia, and Mr. Hay are still in a precarious condition. The others are recovering.

THE INSURRECTION IN JAPAN ENDED.

NAGASAKI, Tuesday, March 3, 1874. The insurgent force which appeared before this city has been totally defeated by the Government troops, and has disappeared.

CONFERENCE OF HOME RULERS. LONDON, Tuesday, March 3, 1874. A conference of Home Rulers was held in Dubila to-day. The Lord Mayor of the city presided.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A telegram from Halifax states that the further hearing in the Johnston extradition case has been postponed for a week to obtain other witnesses from the

Last Saturday seven more bodies of the victims of the Drummond Colliery explosion were re-covered from No. 1 Slope. Some of the bodies were at once identified by the widows and friends of the dead. The fiesh on the bodies is much shriveled, but the cloth ing, the hair, and the beards were quite natural, and were not at all burned.

EX-TREASURER GAGE'S CASE TRANSFERRED. CHICAGO, March 3 .- The counsel of ex-Treasarer David A. Gage made application to-day in the Criminal Court for a change of venue, on the ground that their client could not have a fair trial in Chicago. The citizens, they said, had been prejudiced against him by the statements published by the newspapers, and sinisters of the Gospel had taken up his case and made is the subject of warnings to their congregations. A large number of affidavite of citizens and prominent business men were read stating that they did not bebusiness facts were transfer and in this county. The State's Attorney made no opposition to the application, and admitted that it was the strongest that had been made since he became State's Attorney. Judge Booth decided that the defendant had good grounds for his application, and ordered that the trial be held in Lake County. The case will not come up till next September.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE PROM SING SING.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 3 .- Four convicts, Joseph Hopkins, John Williams, William Miller, and William Davis, made a "break" from Sing Sing Prison this afternoon. Hopkins took the lead, and all were on a run, when one of the guards fired at Hopkins. The mortally wounded. The other three, seeing their leader fall, halted, and all were captured. John Williams planned the escape, and he was heavily iroued, and sout to-mght, with 74 other convicts, in the regular draft to Author Prison. Among them were the masked burglars recently convicted at White Flains. sall struck his hip, and went through him, and he fell

ALBANY.

THE TRAVELING SIDEWALK. SPERR'S RAPID TRANSIT SCHEME-PLANS POR GIVING IT A PRACTICAL TRIAL-THE QUESTION

ROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, March 3 .- Among the multitudinous schemes for quick transit in New-York that have figured before the Legislature during the last ten years, none has been subjected to more alternate praise and ridicule than the plan popularly known as "Speer's traveling sidewalk," or as its inventor calls it, an "endless railway train." The scheme is simply a connected and continuous train of plat form cars elevated above the curb-stone, partly over the sidewalk and partly over the street, and pro pelled by stationary engines located under the street, a mile or half a mile apart. . Competent engineers have certified that engines

of 125-horse power, stationed one mile spart on the line, will be amply sufficient to propel the train. Being a continuous train it must of course run in circle or eval, and its advantages over all other schemes yet invented, provided it be practicable, are that it can carry any number of passengers with out crowding, and by an ingenious contrivance they can be let on or off at any street-corner withou stopping the train. It also has the advantage of enabling a passenger to accelerate his speed by walking on the platform toward his destination at the same time the train is in motion; so that, if the train moves at the rate of 10 miles per hour, the passenger can walk three or four miles more, thus reaching his destination at the rate of 13 or 14 miles an hour. For two years past Mr. Speer has had on exhibition in Albany a working model of his scheme, 180 feet in length, which has been visited by a large number of persons, and has elicited a great variety of opinions as to its merits and practicability.

All admit the theoretical merits and beauty of the scheme, and a majority who have seen it, including engineers, are fully convinced of its practicability. But as ridicule is always more powerful than argument, the specrers at "Specr's traveling sidewalk have thus far had the advantage, and have prevented the inventor of the scheme from securing at the hands of the Legislature an opportunity to give his experiment a fair trial. Last year he was granted, out of sympathy more than anything else, the privilege of trying an experiment, at an expense of \$200,000 or more, around the block bounded by Whitehall-st., Bowling-green, and State-st., but the bill giving him this privilege was vetoed by the Governor. He came here this year with a bill designed to overcome the Governor's objection, which was favorably reported from the Railroad Committee, and came up for discussion in the Committee of the Whole of the Assembly to-day. The bill, as re ported, allowed the inventor to construct his road from a point opposite the new Post-Office, through Park-row, Chatham-st., Bowery, and Fourth-ave. to Eighth-st., thence thorough Eighth to Greene, and through Greene, Church and Vesey to the place of starting, subject to such alterations in the route as the Common Council, with the assent of the Mayor,

Mr. Weed moved to amend so as to require the inventor to test his plan outside the city, and get a certificate of its practicability from the five engineers named in the bill-George B. McClellan, C. H. Haswell, W. J. McAlpine, Charles K. Graham, and John Newton-before he should be permitted to begin the construction of the road in the city. Mr. Weed said that while he had a respect and sympathy for the inventor of this scheme, he regarded it as chimerical and utopian to the last degree, and he did not think there were three men in the Legislature who had the most distant idea that the thing was practicable.

Col. Spencer denounced it as the crazy scheme of a visionary dreamer, which would prove to be an abortion in practice.

Mr. Prince said that if there were but three men in the Legislature who believed in this plan of quick transit, he was proud to say that he was one of them. He not only believed it to be entirely practicable, but that it was, by all odds, the best plan for rapid transit that had ever been invented. It was a curious fact, he said, that while everybody was clamoring for quick transit in New-York, and declaring it to be the supreme necessity of that city, the representatives from New-York in the Legislature invariably found opposing every plan for quick transit that came before the House. If a bill omitted to give the Common Council power over the construction of the road, complaint was made of this omis sion; if, on the other hand, they are given that power, as in this bill, then it was claimed to be unsafe to trust them with it. For his part, he had always voted for every scheme of quick transit that held out any prospect of being carried into effect. and, believing this to be the best scheme of all, he should vote for it and against the amendment of Mr.

Mr. Vedder also expressed his entire faith in the practicability of Mr. Speer's plan, as did also Mr. Lincoln. The discussion ended by the adoption of Mr. Weed's amendment; and, as amended, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE STATE CAPITAL THE RIGHTS OF LITIGANTS IN THE COURT OF APPEALS-ALBANY NOTES.

ALBANY, March 3.-The bill introduced by Mr. Blessing to give suits in which the Mayor and Com-monalty of New-York are plaintiffs or defendants, a preference on the calendar of the Court of Appeals, gave rise to a short discussion in the Assembly to-day. The advocates of the bill, Messrs. Melvin, Spencer and Blessing, gave as a reason for its passage that a large numbe of small creditors of the City of New-York, who were suffering for want of the money due them, were kept out of their pay by factious litigations on the part of Controller Green, and the object of the bill was to get a speedy decision of these suits from the Court of last resort. Mr. Alvord moved to strike out the first section. He could see no reason why litigants in New-York should be given a preference over those in the country in suits coming before the Court of Appeals. Mr. Batcheller supported the motion to strike out. He said that if the City of New-York chose to keep in office a Controller who spent his time and the money of the city in petty litigation to avoid the payment of honest claims, as was represented by the delegation from that city, it was her own fault, and she must suffer the consequences; but it was no reason why the Court of Appeals, which was constituted for the benefit of the le State alike, should be diverted from its regular business to suit the convenience of a particular portion of the State. The motion to strike out was carried by a vote of 55 to 22, and the bill was killed.

Mr. Prince's bill for the better protection of persons charged with lunacy, requiring an examination before commitment by physicians in each county appointed by the Governor, and also a trial of the fact of lunacy before a jury, in the discretion of the county judge, passed the Assembly to day.

The Senate had under discussion the bill to regulate the erection of sheds or other structures on the wharves in New-York and ordered it to a third reading, with an amendment requiring the Captain of the Port to give 3 days' notice before assigning any pier to fa certain kind of commerce. The execution of sheds is to be under the direction of the Dock Commission. Senator Gross's bill making commercial agencies

responsible for incorrect information given by them was reported adversely by the Judiciary Committee; also, the bill removing the disqualification from Judge of the Court of Appeals by reason of their owning stock in companies having cases before them or their relationship to any of the parties to a suit. An amended bill to authorize the City of New-York to

guarantee the interest on bonds of the Beach Pacumatic Underground Railway was introduced in the Sanate, and requires a majority vote of the people before the city can assume any responsibility in the premises.

The bill to protect the harbor of New York by requiring tug-boats and steamore to dump their ashes in scows

appointment of five Commissioners by the Governor to select a plan and route, and who shall be organized into any to construct and operate the road. Th

necessary means shall be raused by subscription, no city aid being required or provided for. The prize for the best plan is fixed at \$20,000, which shall be paid out of the abscriptions. If parts of two or more plans are accepted, then the prize shall be divided among those whose plans are taken. These are the changes made in the former bill, and Mr. Eastman says that men stand ready to subscribe all the money necessary to construct and equip the road. The Commissioners are required to complete not less than two tracks to Forty-second-st. within eight months from the date of the beginning of

that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to procure such legislation as will relieve our State banks from the existing discriminations against

Mr. Ganson has introduced in the Senate a bill to per

mit Canadian insurance companies to transact business

in this State, on their depositing Canadian securities

with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department.

ALBANY, March 3 .- Mr. Eastman's New-York

MR. EASTMAN'S RAPID TRANSIT BILL.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

ADVERSE REPORTS FROM THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE-A LAW AGAINST FAISE NEWS IN WALL-ST .- NEW BILLS IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY. SENATE ..... ALBANY, March 3, 1874.

Mr. ROBERTSON, from the Judiciary Commitce, reported adversely to the bill relative to Judges and Courts of Over and Terminer. Agreed to. Also adversely to the bill naming certain legal holidays. Agreed to. Also adversely to the bill for the appointment of Supreme Court reporter. Agreed to. Also adversely to the bill relating to the qualifications of Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals. Agreed to. Also adversely to the bill relative to the commercial agencies.

Agreed to.

By Mr. Ray—Changing the name of the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company to the Broadway Underground Railway Company, extending its powers, and authorizing the City of New-York to guarantee the interest on its bonds to aid in the construction of said railway.

By Mr. Ganson—To amend the laws relative to the incorporation of fire insurance companies.

By Mr. Cox—To widen and repaye First-st., and Frank-lin-st., and Kent-ave., in Brooklyn.

By Mr. Gross—To amend the Code of Procedure relative to practice and pleadings in the courts of the State.

lative to practice and pleadings in the courts of the State.

By Mr. Jacons—To declare the publication and dissemination of false news a crime, and to punish the same. It provides that every person who shall knowingly circulate false intelligence with intent to decreciate or advance the market price of the public funds of the United States or the several States or any of them, or the stocks or bonds of any corporation or the market price of any merchandise or commodity whatever, shall be deemed guilty of a niedemeanor, and may be punished after conviction by a fine of not more than \$5,000, and imprisonment not to exceed three years.

Bills Passed.

To extend the time for the collection of taxes.

Authorizing Boards of Supervisors to contract for public printing required by law.

Authorizing all counties of the State to send prisoners to the Albany Penlientiary.

Establishing more rigid regulations for the port of New-York, and with reference to the punishment for throwing ashes in the harbor.

throwing ashes in the harbor.

Mr. Wood offered a substitute for the Senate bill No. 80, providing for issuing New York City and County bonds to pay State taxes for 1873. He said the city was behind all the rest of the State in the payment of the State taxes, and this bill was intended to provide for "catching up." The motion was carried and the bill 'progressed" for the purpose of having the substitute

in the City of New-York was considered in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Fox supported the bill, saying that the commerce of New-York is suffering for the want of a proper head. Now it was proposed by this bill to place the responsibility in the Captain of the Port, where it rightfully belongs. Mr. Ray offered an amendment that no shed shall extend over on the line of the street. Adopted. The bill as amended was ordered to a third

ABSEMBLY

The Committee of the Whole considered the bill giving preference to cases in which the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York are interested in the Court of Appeals. The motion pending was to strike out the fire section. Mr. Bl.Essing, at some length, urged the justice of the bill. After debate, the motion was carried and the bill killed.

The bill to punish persons, securing positions of trust through forged recommendations was ordered to a third

reading.

BILLS PASSED.

Providing regulations for the safe care of lunatics. It authorizes the Governor to appoint examiners of

Innacy.
To incorporate the Metropolitan Safe Deposit Company of the City of New-York.
Owing to the thinness of the House, Mr. Atvord moved to lay on the table the passage of bills, and to take up bills on general orders, which was carried, and

the following were ordered to a third reading: Relative to assessments for sewers in the City of Brooklyn.

To incorporate the New-York Rapid Transit Company, being the Speer Endless Railway train plan.

To amend the charier of the National Travelers' In-

To amend the energy of the National Professional Research Surance Company.

By Mr. Davis—To increase the powers of the Canal Commissioners, which provides that each Commissioner shall have full control of the section of canal committed

enall have full control of the section of canal committee to his care.

By Mr. EASTMAN—To provide rapid transit for New York. This is the one already introduced by him, with some immaterial modifications.

By Mr. RYAN—To provide for an iron viaduet railroad for New-York. It incorporates R. C. Root, H. D. Lockwood and others, with a capital of 6,000,000. The route is to commence at or about Park row, and run through Chatham-st. Bowery and Third-ave. to and across Harlem River, into Westchester County. It is to be an elevated iron viaduct, and may have connected with it pneumatic tubes for the transmission of packages and freight. The Company shall pay to the city as a license fee \$50 for each car annually.

EVENING SESSION. The House reassembled at 7:30 p. m. The following bills, considered in the Committee of the Whole, were

To amend the charter of Port Richmond.
To extend the time for the organization of the Mutual Trust Institution, New-York.
To incorporate the Maritime Association of the City of New-York.
To incorporate the Butter and Ch New-York.
To meorperate the Butter and Cheese Association of the City of New-York.
To incorporate the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerial Association, State of New-York.
Amending the act relative to the City Court of Variety.

Yonkers.
Authorizing the Governor to change his designation of Presiding and Associate Justices of the Court of Common Pleas in the County of New-York. Adjourned.

INDIAN PROSPECTS.

SURRENDER OF APACHES-COCHISE PEACEFUL. SAN FRANCISCO, March 3 .- A dispatch from Tueson, Arizona, states that Cassador's band of Apaches has surrendered to Lieut. Bache. Cochise is reported as saying that he will not leave his reservation, and will do all in his power to prevent others from doing so. This is taken as an indication that the desire for war is by no means unanimous among the Apaches. LONE WOLF PLANNING A RAID.

GALVESTON, March 3 .- A special dispatch

from San Antonio to The News says the latest a tic information from Fort Sill is that Lone Wolf, a Klowa chief, is preparing to go to Texas with a strong party to avenge the death of his son who was killed in a fight with the late Lieut. Hudson, on the West Fork of the

A STRIKE OF NEW-JERSEY WEAVERS. PHILADELPHIA, March 3.-The print-cloth

eavers of Gloucester, N. J., about 500 in number, were thrown out of work yesterday by a notice from the Superintendent of the Washington Manufacturing Com-pany Print Works, employing 1,600 men, to the effect that pany Print Works, employing 1,000 men, to the effect that the operatives were not satisfied with the wages, and a suspension would therefore occur. The incensed workmen, assembled to the number of 500 men, women, and hove about the house of the Superintendent, hooted and assailed the house with missiles. Special police were sworn in by the Mayor, and after great difficulty they dispersed the crowd, and are now guarding the residence of the Superintendent. Attempts to fire the mills are feared, since a majority of the residents of Gloucester are employed in the mills. As these corporations pay employes their wages but once a mouth, a large amount of the store business is done by "book," and these accounts are settled up after each psy-day. The storekeepers held a meeting to-day, and resolved that on account of the threatening aspect of affairs, and to protect themselves from loss, book custom should be stopped and goods sold only for cash te mill assertatives. TEMPERANCE.

THE WORCESTER CAMPAIGN: MEETING OF WOMEN FOR ORGANIZATION-THE MINISTERS BID THEM GODSPEED-ROMAN CATHO-LIC CO-OPERATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WORCESTER, March 3 .- The second important tep in the prayer movement here was made this moraing under the inspiration of the meeting last night. The

oman's meeting which had been previously called for Rapid Transit bill, introduced to-day, provides for the this afternoon was held at 10 o'clock this morning. The the more cautious leaders who wished more time to Methodist Church was opened and about 600 women took half of whom were reporters, timidly occupied back seats. Dr. Lewis then appeared and went to the front; one of the women offered a prayer, and Dr. Lewis read from the Scriptures. All joined in a hymn and Dr. Lewis then opened the discussion with a few spirited remarks, in which he extelled the wonderful power of woman's prayer. He believed his mother's prayers had done which converts everybody and which leaves no doubt about the result is the street work. It ought to be preceded by prayer-meetings, but the attack on the enemy should not be deferred. A woman asked if they had the right to go into the saloons. Dr Lewis thought that if woman did not have a right to go to the ballot-box, she at least had a right to go to the place of ber wees and plead in the name of God, and in Massachusetts she had the law on her side. The dealer could

> "But would not the dealers come back again ! "In Ohio." replied Dr. Lawis, "about one haif of the dealers themselves were converted; at any rate the moral atmosphere became too warm for them. It will

The women seemed to get into the spirit of the meet ing, and several of them rose and declared their fairh in the work. One woman made an affecting speech, in which she told a story of woo brought by a drunken father on his family. "How about the Roman Catholics i" asked another woman Everywhere they join in with us," said Dr. Lewis; and I say to these Protestant friends that if you can not put your arms around a Roman Catholic and say,
'My brother,' you will not succeed." The
only applause which disturbed the religious fervor of the meeting greeted this remark. Dr. Lewis, after further suggestion about methods, advised ne women to take the meetings into their own hands. A motion to appoint a Nominating Committee to select an Executive Committee of women from the different churches, met with a doubtful vote. It was then suggested that the men had not been invited to the meet ing, and that the deliberation could be carried on with less embarrassment if they retired. A vote on this point showed an immense majority for exclusion, and Dr. Lewis and the reporters made a hasty retreat.

The women then formally organized their own meetng with Mrs. Susan Gifford of the Society of Friends as Chairman, and Mrs. J. G. Arnold as Secretary. An extended discussion followed, and it was decided to apoint a Nominating Committee who should choose an inating Committee was appointed, and consists of two ladies from each of 28 churches. These ladies meet to-morrow morning for the selection of an Executive Committee. In the afternoon another woman's meeting will be held to hear the report of this Executive Com

mittee and decide what further action shall be taken. Undoubtedly the spirit manifested at the meeting this norning was an earnest and thoughtful one. The questions put were practical ones, such as most naturally ovement. The women here do not wish to be carried entirely away by feeling, but to unite prudence and judgment in their effort. Feeling, however, seems to be growing stronger every hour, and it is hardly likely now that the women will abandon the movement at

meeting in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Asso ciation. The pasters of the city were well represented Dr. Lewis was also present, besides two or three unsettled ministers, whose attendance did not contribute to the harmony of the meeting. Dr. Lewis made a characteristic speech, and took a back seat. The Rev. Mr. Atwater took the chair, and the Rev. Mr. Bianchard of the Unitarian Church then offered a series of resolutions which provoked considerable discussion, which, after the incorporation of a "God speed" to the romen, offered by Mr. St John of the Universalist Church, were adopted by a strong vote. The resolutions

Resolved, That as a deep awakening in the temperance cause is apparent in our city, we, the congruence of several churches, do regard with respect and bid Godspeed to any action resulting from the conference of the women among themselves concerning the evil of lotem-

Resolved. That, assured that scientific men are more Resolved. That, assured that scientine men are universal and more testifying against the use of alcoholic drinks as a beverage and their employment as a remedy in disease; and persuaded that the conscience of men should be aroused in reference to their duty to abstain from intoxicating liquor, we recommend the holding of a series of religious meetings in which the facts of our present knowledge may be presented and appeals to nscience made. Resolved, That the Rev. Messrs. Lamson, Marshall, and

The Rev. Br. Gould of the Congregational Church and Father Primeau were afterward added to the Committee. The resolutions will express the sense of the meet ing. An attempt to introduce resolutions approving especially Dr. Lewis's method failed. The majority declared themselves unwilling to go so far at present though they would respect any action the women might take. Father Primeau, the Roman Catholic priest, said that he believed the Roman Catholic clergy could agree

with the resolutions of Mr. Blanchard, but not with the substitutes offered. He hoped there would be agreement rather than discord. Mr. Marshall of the Ber Church and several others took similar ground, and the efforts of two or three to change the spirit of the meet ing were not successful. In the afternoon a large crowd gathered in the vicinity of the Methodist Church, where the women had held their morning meeting, hoping to see the women emerge for a raid, but they waited in

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

PREPARING FOR AN ATTACK ON THE CINCINNATE SALOONS -- AN ENCOURAGING PROSPECT -- THE WORK THROUGH THE STATE. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
CINCINNATI, March 8.—It has been thought

by the opponents of the temperance crusade that Cincinnati would be safe from the movement owing to the immensity of the undertaking and the large Germon population, with their numberiess beer-halls. A partial canvass of the German district to-day reveals a strong sentiment in favor of it. This is mainly manifested among the female portion of the the German element is reperally credited with. They are willing to support the movement if it will stop the and beer, which they admit does the men no good and sets a bed example for their children. The m course, will cling to their beer and the customs of the fatherland. The most intelligent, however, express willingness to give it up if they can see the whole bus

A sentiment in favor of the movement to growing daily, and all classes are watching closely the results of the Columbus jarusadelland the movements at Dayton called for Thursday night at Wesley Chapel, at which the question will be fully discussed, and if public senti-ment is considered favorable an effort will be made toward the commencement of the hardest fight yet undertaken during the crusade. Should it succeed here it can

probably sweep any city in the Union. flagging; scallent the part of the ladies and more success are continually received. At Chillicothe persuasion endured some vile treatment from those who followed them in their rounds to-day, and have asked the Mayor for protection. The Mayor premised them that he will enforce strictly any prohibitor; ordinance the Council will pass. At Springfield, a "drummer" for a Cincinnati liquor house was arrested for insulting the ladies, but he apologized to them for his conduct, and they declined to prosecute. The war opens at New-

new Wallis Press.